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EXHIBIT

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dilatation; and (4) restrictive stiffening of the wall by amyloid deposits or fibrosis.

secondary c., disease that affects the myocardium secondarily to systemic disease, infection, or metabolic disease.

cardiomyot'omy [cardio- (2) + G. *mys*, muscle; + *tomē*, cutting]. Esophagomyotomy.

cardionecrosis (kar'dī-o-nē-kro'sis). Necrosis of the myocardium.

car'dione'ctor [cardio- + L. *necto*, to join]. Synonym sometimes used for conducting system of the heart.

car'dioneph'ric. Cardiorenal.

cardioneural (kar'dī-o-nu'al) [cardio- + G. *neuron*, nerve]. Relating to the nervous control of the heart.

cardioneurosis (kar'dī-o-nu-ro'sis). Cardiac neurosis.

cardio-omentopexy (kar'dī-o-o-men'to-pek-sī) [cardio- + omentum, + G. *pēxis*, fixation]. Operation for the attachment of omentum to the heart with the object of improving its blood supply.

car'diop'al'mus [cardio- + G. *palmos*, palpitation]. Palpitation of the heart.

car'diop'al'udism [cardio- + paludism (malaria)]. Irregularity in the heart's action due to malaria.

car'diopath. A sufferer from heart disease.

cardiop'athy [cardio- + G. *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the heart.

cardiopericardiopexy (kar'dī-o-pēr-ī-kar'dī-o-pek-sī) [cardio- + pericardium, *q.v.*, + G. *pēxis*, fixation]. An operation to increase the blood supply to the myocardium; sterile magnesium silicate (a form of talc) is spread within the pericardial sac to cause an adhesive pericarditis and an increase in blood supply to develop through the stimulation of interarterial coronary anastomoses and pericardial collaterals.

cardiopericarditis (kar'dī-o-pēr-ī-kar'di'tis). Inflammation of both myocardium and pericardium.

car'diopho'bia. Fear of heart disease.

car'diophone [cardio- + G. *phōnē*, sound]. A stethoscope specially designed to aid in listening to the sounds of the heart.

cardiophony (kar'dī-ō'fō-nī). A rarely used synonym for phonocardiography (1).

car'diophre'nia. Phrenocardia.

car'dioplas'ty [cardio- + G. *plassō*, to fashion]. Esophagogastropasty; an operation on the cardiac sphincter of the stomach.

cardioplegia (kar'dī-o-ple'jī-ah) [cardio- + G. *plēgē*, stroke. PLES-]. 1. Paralysis of the heart. 2. An elective stopping of cardiac activity temporarily by injection of chemicals, selective hypothermia, or electrical stimuli.

cardiople'gic. Relating to cardioplegia.

cardioptosis (kar'dī-op-to'sī-ah) [cardio- + G. *ptōsis*, a falling]. Drop heart; a condition in which the heart is unduly movable and displaced downward, as distinguished from bathycardia. See also *cor mobile*, *cor pendulum*.

car'diopul'monary. Pneumocardial; relating to the heart and lungs.

cardiopyloric (kar'dī-o-pi-lor'ik, -pī-lor'ik). Relating to the cardiac and pyloric extremities of the stomach.

car'diore'nal. Cardionephric; nephrocardiac; renocardiac; relating to the heart and the kidney.

cardiorrhaphy (kar-dī-or'ā-fī) [cardio- + G. *raphē*, suture]. Suture of the heart wall.

cardiorrhexis (kar-dī-o-rek'sis) [cardio- + G. *rhēxis*, rupture, RHAG-]. Cardioclasia; rupture of the heart wall.

cardioschisis (kar-dī-os'kī-sis) [cardio- + G. *schisis*, a division]. The division of adhesions between the heart and the pericardium or the chest wall.

cardiosclerosis (kar-dī-o-skle-ro'sis) [cardio- + G. *sklērosīs*, hardening]. Obsolete term for a condition of fibrous, or connective tissue, overgrowth in the heart wall, usually associated with coronary arterial obstruction.

car'dioscope [cardio- + G. *skopeō*, to view]. An instrument for inspecting the interior of the living heart.

car'diospasm. Esophageal *achalasia*.

cardiosphygmograph (kar'dī-o-sfig'mo-graf) [cardio- + G. *sphygmos*, pulse, + *graphō*, to write]. An instrument

for recording graphically the movements of the heart and the radial pulse.

cardiotachometer (kar'dī-o-tā-kom'e-ter) [cardio- + G. *tachos*, rapidity, + *metron*, measure]. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of the heart beat.

car'diother'apy. Treatment directed at heart diseases.

car'diothrom'bus. Cardiohemorrhombus; a clot of blood within one of the heart's chambers.

cardiothyrotoxicosis (kar'dī-o-thi-ro-tok-sī-ko'sis). Hyperthyroidism with cardiac complications.

cardiot'omy [cardio- + G. *tomē*, incision]. 1. Incision of the heart wall. 2. Incision of the cardiac end of the stomach.

car'dioton'ic [cardio- + G. *tonos*, tension]. Exerting a favorable, so-called tonic, effect upon the action of the heart.

cardiotopometry (kar'dī-o-to-pom'ē-trī) [cardio- + G. *topos*, place, + *metron*, measure]. Determination of the area of cardiac dullness.

car'diotox'ic [cardio- + G. *toxikon*, poison]. Having a deleterious effect upon the action of the heart, due to poisoning of the cardiac muscle or of its conducting system.

car'diovalvot'omy. Cardiovalvulotomy.

cardiovalvulitis (kar'dī-o-val-vu-li'tis). Inflammation of the heart valves.

cardiovalvulotomy (kar'dī-o-val-vu-lot'o-mī) [cardio- + Mod. L. *valvula*, a little valve, *tomē*, a cutting]. Cardiovalvotomy; an operation for the correction of valvular stenosis by cutting or excising a part of a heart valve.

car'diovas'cular [cardio- + L. *vasculum*, vessel]. Relating to the heart and the blood vessels or the circulation.

car'diovas'culore'nal. Relating to the heart, arteries, and kidneys, especially as to function or disease.

car'diovasol'ogy. Cardioangiology.

car'diover'sion. Restoration of the heart's rhythm to normal by electrical countershock.

car'dioverter. Machine used to perform cardioversion.

cardi'tis. Inflammation of the heart.

rheumatic c., pancarditis occurring in rheumatic fever, characterized by formation of Aschoff bodies in the cardiac interstitial tissue; may be associated with acute cardiac failure, endocarditis with small fibrin vegetations on the margins of closure of valve cusps (especially the mitral), and fibrinous pericarditis; it is frequently followed by scarring of the valves.

care. In medicine and public health, a general term for the application of knowledge to the benefit of a community or individual.

comprehensive medical c., a concept that includes not only the traditional c. of the acutely or chronically ill patient, but also the prevention and early detection of disease and the rehabilitation of the disabled.

health c., c. that encompasses the social, economic, and environmental influences, in addition to medical c.

intensive c., management and c. of critically ill patients. See also intensive c. *unit*.

medical c., the portion of c. under a physician's direction.

primary medical c., the initial contact of a patient with a member of the health c. system (e.g., paramedic, nurse, physician).

secondary medical c., medical c. by a physician who acts as a consultant at the request of the primary physician.

tertiary medical c., specialized consultative c. by specialists working in a center that has a wide catchment area and has personnel and facilities that encourage special investigation and treatment.

careba'ria [G. *karā*, head, + *barutēs*, heaviness]. Pressure or heaviness in the head.

caribi (kā-re'be). Epidemic gangrenous proctitis.

car'ica. Papaya.

car'icin. Papain.

caries (ka'ri-ēz, kār-ēz) [L. dry rot]. Destruction or necrosis of teeth, or of bone (obsolete).

active c., presence of lesions in teeth that prolapse toward pulp.

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